

Concept Brief



San Antonio Military Vascular Surgery Center

59th MDW Lackland Air Force Base, Texas 78236 November 2004



Overview

- Existing challenges
 - Proficiency
 - Deployment
 - Space / equipment
 - Multi-Market strategy
- Analysis of options





Peripheral Vascular and Endovascular Surgery

Vascular Services

Age-related vascular disease
 Wartime vascular injur

- Beneficiary care
- Proficiency stand
- GME









Existing Vascular Practices

WHMC



- 3 USAF vascular suggeons utpatient visits / yeafurgeons
- 300 operations / year
- 8 OR days / month
- Noninvasive vascular lab

BAMC



- 2 USA vascular
- - 28 billian contract visits / y
 - 225 operations / year
- 10 OR days / month

Current Challenges -Proficiency

Vascular services at MTFs
negatively impacted by loss of Medicare
beneficiaries to civilian network
Outcomes improved at high-volume
vascular centers
barely sufficient to maintain Readiness



Skill Verification (RSY

Opportunity for Collaboration

Current Challenge -Deployment

- Deployments have negative impact on stability of vascular surgery services at both MTFs
- Deployments make limited collaborative efforts between MTFs difficult to sustain



Opportunity for Collaboration

Current Challenge - Capital Investment

- Advances in Medical Practice (AMP) funding to Army vascular surgery services over past 3 years
- WHMC vascular services require
- capital investment
 - (\$1.5M approved/ unfunded SGROCC
- initiative)



Opportunity for Collaboration



Current Challenge - Multi-Market Strategy

- Management of prime patients within single high- volume military vascular cental had been sent of vascular patients with Medicare benefits at UTHSCSA by military surgeons
- Patients provided continuity of military vascular care
- Military providers/ residents maintain proficiency / GME
 - HSCSA collects Medicare fees
 Opportunity for Collaboration

Potential Option

San Antonio Military Vascular Center

- 1) Model of service integration to maximize efficiency in manpower and physical resources
- 2) Military group practice with high-volume vascular experience to increase staff proficiency and optimize patient outcome 3) Single clinical platform from which to explore concepts for Medicare beneficiaries in Multi-Market (UTHSCSA > 65 MOU)

Impact of Vascular Center on Accepting MTF

- 10,000 sq/ft space requirement for Vascular Center
- 3 USAF surgeons / 2 USA surgeons / 3 endovascular specialdtitional 4,000 outpatient visits
- expansion of non-invasive vascular laboratory annually
- - Additional van Augror days and Prou-Ad
- beds
- W/O UTHSCSA > 65 MOU: 300 cases/100 OR days / 150 ICU bed days
 - Long-term: with UTHSCSA > 65 MOU: 150 cases/50

OR days/75 ICU bed days

Impact of Vascular Center on GME

GME Programs to be affected by Vascular Center

Anesthusinly gy Radiology

Existing integrated residencies with BAMC via SAUSHEC

GeneralSurgery

Residency / fellowship not integrated with BAMC

Interventional Radiology





Impact of Vascular Center on Readiness

• Large group practice stabilizing care of beneficiaries during increased deployment tempo Single military training platform with concentrated vascular experience









Balad Air Base, Iraq



Issues to be Resolved with **Service Move to BAMC**

- General surgery residency
 - Rearrangement of 4th year rotations
- Cardiology residency / fellowship
 - Loss of pre/perioperative

- consultations Anesthesia residency
- Loss of complicated vascular cases in

QR OR technical and nurse staffing

- Loss of complicated vascular cases
- Interventional radiology



fellowship

- Loss of collaborative opportunity at



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Additional Issues to be Resolved

- Space for Vascular Center
- Memorandums of Understanding
 - Between MTF's
 - With UTHSCSA
- Work credit to appropriate MTF and businessiphatenter Organization / DirepterskipME program issues





Complex Endovascular Surgery is Standard of Care

Endovascular Aneurysm Repair (EVAR) - NEJM (

The NEW ENGLAND JOURNAL of MEDICINE

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OCTOBER 14, 2004

VOL. 351 NO. 16

A Randomized Trial Comparing Conventional and Endovascular Repair of Abdominal Aortic Aneurysms

Monique Prinssen, M.D., Eric L.G. Verhoeven, M.D., Jaap Buth, M.D., Philippe W.M. Cuypers, M.D., Marc R.H.M. van Sambeek, M.D., Ron Balm, M.D., Erik Buskens, M.D., Diederick E. Grobbee, M.D., and Jan D. Blankensteijn, M.D., for the Dutch Randomized Endovascular Aneurysm Management (DREAM)Trial Group*

CONCLUSIONS

On the basis of the overall results of this trial, endovascular repair is preferable to open repair in patients who have an abdominal aortic aneurysm that is at least 5 cm in diameter. Long-term follow-up is needed to determine whether this advantage is sustained.

Complex Endovascular Surgery is Standard of Care

Carotid-Artery Stenting (CAS) - NEJM Oct 20

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Protected Carotid-Artery Stenting versus Endarterectomy in High-Risk Patients

Jay S. Yadav, M.D., Mark H. Wholey, M.D., Richard E. Kuntz, M.D., M.Sc., Pierre Fayad, M.D., Barry T. Katzen, M.D., Gregory J. Mishkel, M.D., Tanvir K. Bajwa, M.D., Patrick Whitlow, M.D., Neil E. Strickman, M.D., Michael R. Jaff, D.O., Jeffrey J. Popma, M.D., David B. Snead, Ph.D., Donald E. Cutlip, M.D., Brian G. Firth, M.D., Ph.D., and Kenneth Ouriel, M.D., for the Stenting and Angioplasty with Protection in Patients at High Risk for Endarterectomy Investigators*

CONCLUSIONS

Among patients with severe carotid-artery stenosis and coexisting conditions, carotid stenting with the use of an emboli-protection device is not inferior to carotid endarterectomy.

WHMC Capital Investment

- OEC Mobile C-arm fluoro unit \$ 35000 Mobile C-arm imaging table
- \$90,000K Intravascular ultrasound -
- \$90,000K MedRad Power contrast injector -
- \$20,000K Augmentation of OR image monitors, inventory
 - and storage \$250,000K